

Members' Bills and  
Resolutions

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FIRST  
AMENDMENT) ORDER AND ANNUAL  
REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The International Copyright (First Amendment) Order 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 246 dated the 23rd January, 1963, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-846/63.]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-861/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXTRADITION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 55, dated the 5th January, 1963; issued under section 1 of the said Act.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 56, dated the 5th January, 1962; issued under section 3 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-858/63.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FREIGHT CONCESSIONS TO EXPORT TRAFFIC

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to make a statement regarding freight concessions to export traffic moving by rail.

The House is aware that a large number of export commodities, the number of which at present stands at 66 including Manganese ore, have been allowed concessions in railway freight from specified producing centres to specified ports. The quantum of concession over the normal tariff rates ranges from about 5 per cent in the case of iron ore to about 50 per cent in the case of manganese ore and several other commodities.

The House will be glad to know that it has now been decided, after detailed study of the position and after consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of International Trade), that the railway freight concessions for export traffic should cover a larger number of commodities than hitherto.

(i) On manganese ore, it has been decided to rationalise the freight for export movement. The revised freight on export manganese ore will be as attached to the statement. Though the temporary concessions on export manganese ore which were announced last year for one year have been modified, the new schedule provides for a substantial concession on a rationalised basis over the basic tariff rates.

(ii) The extent of reduction on other commodities ranges from 25 per cent to 50 per cent from the normal tariff rate. The more important additional commodities, to which the concessions are now being extended, are groundnut oil and vanaspati, cotton textiles, iron castings, tin containers, steel tubes, electrical fans, oil mill machinery, diesel engines, fish dried and salted, sewing machines bicycle and bicycle parts, steel trunks steel

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

furniture, power alcohol, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and cast iron spun pipes. Further, in case of certain commodities on which concessions are allowed at present, the same concessions will now apply from any booking station to any port instead of from specified stations to specified ports.

The revised freight tariff on manganese export ore, which for the longer distances is on the basis of the lowest standard rate, will be exempt from the levy of the additional surcharge.

In order to promote exports and to assist export traffic, the Ministry of Railways are continuously having studies made for different commodities in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the representatives of the Trade concerned.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating concessions as now granted. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-862/63.]

12.18 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE  
PRESIDENT—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. S. Pandey and seconded by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 20th February, 1963, namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1963.”

Shri Muthiah was in possession of the House.

**Shri Muthiah (Tiruvaveli):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. Member, Shri Pandey. India is fortunate in having a philosopher-statesman at the helm of affairs at this juncture. Plato said in his Republic centuries ago that kings should be philosophers and philosophers should be kings. Today in India, we have the greatest philosopher of the age as head of State. Dr. Radhakrishnan is a rajarishi in the line of Janaka, Asoka, Akbar and Marcus Aurelius. He is the greatest interpreter of Indian philosophy and culture to the West and the greatest exponent of western philosophy and culture to India and the East and is thus a cultural bridge between the East and the West. He got the highest tributes from two different types of men—from Marshal Stalin in 1950 and 1952 and from Mahatma Gandhi in December 1917 just a month before his death. This speaks volumes of his greatness.

Now I come to the Address. The Address sums up the objectives and achievements of our Government after independence. The ultimate objective of our Government is the establishment of a democratic and socialist society based on justice, social, economic and political, with liberty of thought and expression, belief and worship, a society which guarantees to all the citizens of the country the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education, medical facilities and employment and which eliminates the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and reduces to the minimum the differences in income between the different sections of the society. This laudable objective is being pursued by planned economy. The three Five Year Plans were formulated with this end in view.

There has been phenomenal progress in several sectors of the economy in this first two Plan periods and this